

by stuart stilitz

Han Suyin speaks on the Chinese Revolution



daily photo by jean-michel joffe

HAN SUYIN discussed the Chinese revolution at a colloquium conducted by the Centre for East Asian Studies yesterday.

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mcgill daily

Dr. Han Suyin spoke yesterday to an audience of 200 in the Leacock Council room in the first of a series of colloquia sponsored by the Centre for East Asian Studies. Her topic was "Perspectives on the Chinese Revolution."

Dr. Han, author of several books on China, opened by castigating bourgeois historians for trying to be "objective"; for example, the "watchers of the Chinese scene" who attempt to keep themselves and their followers immune to the Chinese revolution.

She told the audience, "A Chinese adage states that there are two ways to learn about the life of a fish: to watch the fish alive, or to kill it." Most historians try to kill the fish, try to study the revolution without being affected by the ideas behind it. "The fish must be caught alive."

One of the concepts essential to the study of China is the "two line struggle", which permeates all of Chinese life and without which, no political phenomenon can be described.

She cited Stuart Schramm as one author who incorrectly

criticizes China for being monolithic. "Such perspectives, however, are of little value in understanding China," she said, because they fail to grasp the concept of "many voices."

An example of the two-line struggle became apparent immediately after the 1949 revolution, with the question of industrialization. The "technocrats," such as Lui Shao-ch'i, advocated the development of a national capitalist class. This path would have made China develop as India has: with a weak public sector, debts to foreigners, an emphasis on heavy industry at the expense of agriculture.

"This is the policy that Mao Tse-tung was dead set against," Dr. Han said. The result of practical and theoretical struggles insured that an equilibrium was reached between light industry, heavy industry, and agriculture, with the economy advancing far quicker under socialism, and the development of the internal market.

Two other concepts that Dr. Han feels must be studied in order

to comprehend the Chinese revolution are the "mass line" and "self-reliance."

The mass line applies to everything in Chinese society, medicine, public health, construction. It means the liberation of energy not just by an intellectual elite but by millions of people in factories and workshops. Told for years that they were inferior, many Asians have feelings of servility that were hard to overcome. "They hesitated to organize and act lest they be shamed by failure."

The mass line, learning from the masses, suggesting to the masses, is difficult for intellectuals, even leftist intellectuals, to understand. "In China," she said, "you have to go to the masses, in a way, you learn from them, until they get up and say 'Yes, this must be done.' And then you can make heaven and earth change places." This technique, according to Dr. Han, "means fertilizing of the mind, a realization of inner power. This is the real strength of the Chinese revolution: It has

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by erica bello

U de Q on strike

Students are on strike today at l'Université du Québec à Montréal (UQAM). The announcement of the strike was made yesterday at a teach-in attended by over a thousand students at the Université de Montréal to discuss the "government offensive" in the education sector.

The teach-in followed close on the heels of Wednesday's general assembly at UQAM, organized by the Comité d'Organisation Provisoire des Etudiants (COPE), which was formed last November 9.

The meeting was called to discuss means of obtaining the retraction of the university's "expulsion measures", which may lead to the expulsion of almost 600 students who owe the university \$500 or more.

The new measures are part of a policy adopted last fall by Quebec universities which will force students to pay all their school fees in a single payment at the beginning of each term. Students organized to oppose administration threats to expel all students who refused to abide by the new rules.

At Wednesday's assembly the students voted to send an ultimatum to the UQAM administration concerning the new policy on payment of tuition fees and to immediately occupy the Ste-Marie administrative offices.

One hundred and fifty students occupied the administrative offices and were evicted by 50 riot police called in by the university. There were no arrests.

The students established a deadline of yesterday noon for the administration to repeal its expulsion measures. Since the university ignored the ultimatum, a strike will begin today at UQAM. A strike central has been established at the University Settlement on St. Urbain.

Yesterday's teach-in, attended by U of M and UQAM students, emphasized solidarity among the different universities in opposition to government control. Messages were received from several Ontario universities in support of the UQAM students' actions.

Gilbert Rousseau, a U du Q student who chaired the meeting, pointed out that opposition to the growing labour movement, as well as finances, was an important reason behind the government's 25 percent cut in the education budget, which will particularly affect the "popular" U du Q, 20 percent of whose students are working class.

Speaking for the Corporation des Enseignants du Québec, Nicole Fortin denounced increased administrative control and the Nouveau Régime Pédagogique in CEGEPs as just other means to continue the policy of selectivity aimed at producing

well-trained upholders of the capitalist system.

Bernard Côté, a member of the COPE, briefly reviewed the recent developments at UQAM, underlying the common oppression of students and the working class. "A failure of tomorrow's strike will mean a defeat for the whole student movement," he said.

A strike was proposed, to be called if the U de M administration makes no answer to the ultimatum. However, general disorganization of the assembly and technical failures prevented a vote from being taken. If no answer is received by noon next Monday, further measures will be discussed at a general assembly in the Centre Sportif of the U de M.

AMILCAR CABRAL RALLY

Rally tonight at 8 pm in L219 in memory of Amilcar Cabral. Speakers featured as well as movie: "West Africa—Another Vietnam".

DAILY STAFF

Rally today at 4 pm in Daily office in memory of our staff who have been stricken by the flu. Speakers featured. No refreshments. Free (and compulsory) admission.



daily photo by ila demha

THE RED AND WHITE REVUE opened last night with their latest creation, "Anniversary." See non-objective review, page 5.

today

Murder at McGill:

Registration is extended to Tuesday, Jan. 30. Keep watching the What's What column. Sign up at the Union Box Office.

Physical Society:

Prof. J.S. Marshall will give a talk at 4 pm in Room 102 MacDonald Physics Building on "Radar and Stormy Weather".

People's Committee Meeting:

Discussion on the establishment of a people's pub. Room opposite Radio McGill, Union Basement.

ISA:

Wine and Cheese Party. All welcome. 5 pm. Room B-40.

McGill Film Society:

"The Only Thing You Know" (Canada 1971) directed by Clarke Mackey. 7 pm. Leacock 132, 50 cents. La Vie Revée (Canada 1971) directed by Murielle Dansereau. 9:30 pm. Leacock 132, 50 cents.

Milton-Park Citizens' Committee:

Teach-in on MPCC and situation in Milton-Park Area—the ghetto. Video tapes of May 1972 occupation of houses closed by Concordia for demolition. Leacock 26, 12 pm.

McCord Museum:

Exhibition of photographs of Milton-Park area. Friday, Saturday, Sunday 11 am-6 pm. Jan. 19-Feb. 18.

Chinese Students' Society: Come join in our festivities for ringing in the new year of the bull! Tickets and info at the ISA office, B-40, Student Union, from 11 am to 2 pm or call Mike at 932-9107 after 8 pm.

Arab Students' Society:

Presents Meramar, a symbolic

drama movie about social life in Egypt. PSCA 8 pm. Students \$1, non-students \$2.

Biology and Social Change:

Three movies on Air Pollution leading to seminar on Jan. 29, McGill Seminar Room, 2-10. Resource Centre, 1 pm.

Centre for Developing Areas Studies:

Workshop no. 10: "Satellites in Development," Topic 2: "The Role of the earth Resources and Technology Satellite". Speakers: Profs. Parry, Drummond, and Hills, Dept. of Geography. 3437 Peel Street, Second floor lounge, refreshments served.

MOC:

Ski trip this Sunday to Owls Head. Leaving Roddick Gates at 7 am. sharp. Bus, tolls, tow, and lessons (if you feel like it) \$7 for members, \$8 for non-members. Tickets on sale at the Union Box Office.

Sigma Chi Fraternity:

All men are invited to drop in for a free hot dinner at Sigma Chi, weekdays at 1 pm., 3458 Peel, 849-5965. All avid tobogganers are welcome to come to Mount Royal with us tonight. Be at the fraternity at 8 pm., 3458 Peel.

Women's Intercollegiate Volleyball:

QUAA tournament hosted by SGWU at Montreal High School. Sat. Jan. 27. Games start at 11 am. Fans welcome. Support our super Squaws.

Red and White:

Time is running out—"Anniversary" is running on—tonight, Saturday, and all next week. Reserve now! Mon.-Wed. \$1.50, Thursday-Sat. \$2.50. Tickets at the door, Moyse Hall, or in advance from the Union Box Office, 392-8926.

SCM Yellow Door Coffeehouse:

Music this weekend—Fri. and Sat. Bob Ryszkiewicz; Sunday,

hoot 8-12 pm. Folk Mass, Sunday at 11:30 am. Lunch all week, 12-2 pm. 3625 Aylmer, 392-4947.

Curling Club:

Mixed league resumes tomorrow at TMR, 12:30 pm. There will be a party next week. Info will be given Sat. Remember to bring dues.

Student Senators:

There will be an important meeting for all student senators today at 2 pm to discuss membership on two important committees of senate. Please meet at Students' Society office on the ground floor of the Union. If you absolutely cannot make it, call Bruce Katz at 843-3787 to be filled in on the proceedings.

Ad Hoc Committee in support of the Liberation Struggle of Guinea-Bissau against Imperialism and Portuguese Colonialism:

(c/o) African Students' Association) We invite you to attend a rally in memory of Amílcar Cabral, leader of the National Liberation Movement—PAIGC—in Guinea-Bissau (so-called Portuguese Guinea), who was assassinated by the Portuguese colonial agents on Jan. 20, and in solidarity with the struggling people of Guiné. Tonight at 8 pm in Leacock 219. Speakers: Abel Guimaraes, spokesman of the Conference of Nationalist Organizations in Portuguese colonies, and Felipe Nhancale (FRELIMO). Two films: West Africa—Another Vietnam, and Madina-Boe (Guiné).

SATURDAY

Savoy:

Ballroom 307-327. 11:45 Tessa, Gianetta, Marco, Guiseppi. 12:30: Fiametta, Antonio, Richardo 1:00: Signorini, Gondolieri, Chorus (singing). 2:00: Duke, Duchess, Casilda, Luiz. 3:30: Don Alhamra del Bolero. Bring shoes, scores, pencil, be on time, look over music.

Chinese Students' Society:

First basketball tryout and practice for the Orient Bowl. All Old, New, and Interested players are expected to be at Currie Gym, 11 am sharp. For info call Mike, 843-7486, Room 705.

Malaysian-Singapore Students' Association:

Singalong for all, 3 pm. McConnell Hall. Bring songs, words, records, anything.

Arab Students' Society:

Presents Meramar. A symbolic drama movie about the social life in Egypt. McConnell Engineering Building, Room 204. Students \$1, non-students \$2.

Film Society:

Children's Film: A Boy Named Charlie Brown. Animated, written by Charles Schulz, 11 am and 2:30 pm Leacock 132., 50 cents. Grown-ups welcome. WR: Mysteries of the Organism, directed by Dusan Makarejev, 6, 8, 10 pm. PSCA/FDAA, 75 cents. Come to the early show.

what's what

NICARAGUA RELIEF CAMPAIGN

Today is the last day of the campaign. Volunteers are still needed to man various tables around campus. Come to ISA office in the basement of the Union for supplies and directions. Please donate. Your money is to be used for the purchase of food for victims of the earthquake and is to be distributed by the Canadian Red Cross.

CHINESE NEW YEAR

The McGill Chinese Students' Society is holding its annual Chinese New Year celebration on Feb. 2nd at Bill Wong's Restaurant (that's 7965 Decarie Blvd.—a Pare Bowling Lanes and Blue Bonnets). Here will be drinks, a buffet dinner, dance, and various entertainment suitable for the occasion. The highlight of the evening will be a traditional Lion dance and the crowning of "Miss Orient Queen, 1973". So why not come and help bring in the year of the OX. More info can be obtained from our posters around campus, or by calling Mike at 932-9107 after 8 pm.

FENCING CLUB

The Intramural competition for the George Tully and Pat Carson Trophies will be held, respectively, on Jan. 27 and 28. continued from page B-8

Jewish Free University

Hebrew Language Instruction Beginners—Wednesdays 3460 Stanley St. 8:00 P.M.; 922 Decarie (St. Laurent) 8:00 P.M.; Thursdays 5500 Westbury Ave 7:30 P.M.

The History and Sociology of Yiddish Folksong—Tuesdays 7:30 p.m. 3460 Stanley St.

The Shtetl and the Process of Change—(Anthropology) Mondays 7:30 p.m. 3460 Stanley St.

Yiddish Language Instruction—Beginners—Wednesdays 8:00 p.m. 3460 Stanley St.

Basic Judaism—Tuesdays 2130 Bishop St. 8:00 P.M.

Hebrew Poetry in Transliteration—Tuesdays 8:30 p.m. 3460 Stanley St.

Hebrew for Intermediates Mondays 922 Decarie Blvd. 7:30 p.m. Thursdays 3460 Stanley St. 8:00 p.m.

Hebrew for those who want to keep fluent: Mondays 7:30 p.m. 3460 Stanley St.

Saul Bellow's Fiction Thursdays 3460 Stanley St. 7:30 p.m.

Towards a radical Jewish Theology—Call us

The Bible in Translation—Call us

From Scapegoat to Holocaust—Tuesdays 922 Decarie 7:30 p.m.

For information call
849-5471 or 845-9171

INSTRUCTIONAL ATHLETICS

REGISTRATION—THURSDAY AND FRIDAY, JANUARY 25 AND 26, 1973—CURRIE GYM ROOM G18. CLASSES BEGIN THE WEEK OF JANUARY 29TH.

ACTIVITY

Golf
Karate
Aikido (coed)
Yoga (coed)

Physical Fitness

Swimming

Beginner
Junior
Intermediate
Senior
Bronze Medallion
Award of Merit
Instructors (coed)

SCUBA (coed)

Skin Diving (coed)
Gymnastics (coed)
Tennis

Squash—Beginners —Intermediate

Weight Training

Boxing

DAY AND TIME

Tues. 11 am, Thurs. 11 am.
Mon. and Wed. 2-4 p.m.
Mon. and Thurs. 7:30-9 pm
Beginners—Tues. 6 pm, Thurs. 6 pm
Advance—Friday, 5 p.m.
Tues. and Thurs. 5:15-6 p.m.
Mon. and Wed. 5:30-6:30 pm.
Tues. and Thurs. 5:30-6:30 p.m.
Mon. and Wed. 5:30-6:30 p.m.
Tues. and Thurs. 5:30-6:30 p.m.
Tues. and Thurs. 6:00-8:00 p.m.
Tues. and Thurs. 6:00-8:00 p.m.
Wednesday 6:30-10:30 p.m.
Fri. 6:30 p.m. and Sat. 1:30 pm
Tuesday 7:00-9:00 p.m.
Mon. and Wed. 5-7 p.m.
Tues. 10 a.m., Tues. 11 a.m.
Tues. 3 p.m., Thurs. 3 p.m.
Various classes
Wed. 11 a.m., Fri. 11 a.m.
Mon. 1:00 p.m., Fri. 3:00 p.m.
Tues. 4 pm, Wed. 3 pm, Wed 4 pm
Tues. 8 p.m., Fri. 8 p.m.

LOCATION

Judo Room
Wrestling Room
Wrestling Room
Auxiliary Gym
Auxiliary Gym
Currie Pool
Currie Pool
Currie Pool
Currie Pool
Rm. 20 & Pool
Rm. 20 & Pool
Pool & Rm. 20
Rm. 20 & Pool
Auxiliary Gym
Gym 3 & 4
Gym 3 & 4
Squash Courts
Squash Courts
Turner Bone Rm.
Turner Bone Rm.
Wrestling Room

INSTRUCTOR

Mr. Reid
Mr. Hisataka
Mr. Grisard
Mr. Jeney
P.E. Staff
Red Cross
Red Cross
Red Cross
Red Cross
R.L.S.S.
R.L.S.S.
Red Cross
Mr. Weiss
Mr. Weiss
Mr. Safi
Mr. Fawcett
Mr. Williams
T.B.A.
Mr. Dubeau
Mr. Verge
Mr. Hinman
Mr. Groleau

PROGRAM DIRECTOR—Bob Dubeau (392-4754)

AQUATICS—Bill Gillespie (392-4730)

These instructional courses are offered to all full-time McGill students; also staff and graduates who hold Gymnasium Membership cards. All courses are FREE except those offered in the Aquatics Program.

Vaillancourt fights Committee

by anna dowdall

"Professor Vaillancourt, while using in a highly competent manner all the quantitative techniques of empirical research, shows in the area of their use an intelligence that I would very much like to see more widespread."

Leon Dion, professor of Political Science at Université Laval and co-director of the *Revue canadienne de science politique* speaks in these glowing terms of McGill's political science professor Pauline Vaillancourt whose firing by the university has created a stir recently. She was told last month that her three year teaching contract will not be renewed when it expires in August.

Dion's comment is similar to the many unsolicited testimonies Vaillancourt has received on her work in political science. In addition, many of her students have rallied round her. According to Wednesday's *Gazette*, "more than 50 students have sent letters to McGill Arts Dean Robert Vogel demanding she be retained."

In view of this, and the fact that university officials who have anything to do with the case do not "think it would be proper to comment at this time", when asked for explanations, a closer look should be taken, both at the reasons given by the Political Science department for Vaillancourt's dismissal, and at her own refutation of these reasons, which will almost certainly bring the case before the Quebec Department of Labour.

The Political Science department Committee on Promotions, Rehiring and Tenure wrote to Vaillancourt and other professors last May, advising them that they would postpone their decisions on renewing their contracts until that September, pending completion of the professors' PhD theses. In Vaillancourt's case they chose to read two papers from the Curriculum Vitae she had submitted to them. She was assured in the May letter that should any other information be required by the Committee on Promotions, Rehiring and Tenure, she would be contacted. She was never contacted.

On October 12, she received a letter indicating that the Committee had decided not to recommend her contract for renewal. She requested the reasons for her dismissal, and eventually received a letter from Harold Waller, head of the Political Science department with the reasons for the firing. This was only after Professor Wallerstein, the president of the McGill Faculty Union (MFU) representing Pauline Vaillancourt, asked for them personally when there was no response from the department.

According to the department, three factors were taken into account while making the decision: academic contribution in her field, administrative contribution within the university community and outside it, and teaching ability. In Waller's vague and ambiguous letter to Vaillancourt, he states that: "The Committee's careful evaluation of the writings which you submitted leads the members to doubt whether by interest and inclination you could furnish the scholarly contribution that they (the Committee) wish to see strengthened in the offerings of our department." The letter goes on to state that Vaillancourt does not possess the "exceptional qualities of leadership and cooperation" necessary in her position.

But, "the Committee's greatest reservation concerns your classroom performance... They sought to obtain an impression of the actual content of the courses given by you, of the examinations, an example of which they inspected, and of the classroom atmosphere. All this conveys an impression which the Committee classified as unsatisfactory."

Vaillancourt's response to this was to assemble a closely documented file justifying her criticism that the department's decision was founded on criteria other than her academic abilities, chiefly her union activities (she is secretary of the MFU, and its delegate to the CNTU.)

In addition, as a story in Tuesday's *Gazette* stated, "She was in the news last November when she brought her baby into her office to dramatize a demand for a day-care centre on campus. 'There's still no day-care centre,' she said. 'But we have a large room that's not yet approved that we use as a co-op centre—about ten babies and several parents are there every day.'" (The present centre was organized by interested people, with no help from McGill.)

The following is Vaillancourt's refutation of the Committee's charges: Vaillancourt: "On November 22, I appeared before the Promotions, Rehiring and Tenure Committee and presented evidence which completely refuted the reasons they offered for recommending my contract not be renewed. I received a two-line reiteration of their original decision in reply. Since from my point of view, their original reasons were unfounded, and in some cases they admitted as much, as can be seen from the transcript of the appeal, I am at somewhat of a loss to know what reasons I must address myself to. Though great efforts were made to have the Promotions, Rehiring and Tenure Committee put into writing their true reasons for not

recommending renewal, they have refused my request... I now find I must defend myself against unknown complaints which the Committee has refused to specify.

"In any case... between the May letter of postponement and the October letter indicating a negative recommendation, my academic accomplishments

to the Minister of Social Affairs to study the cooperative movement in Quebec. This request for funds has been granted. I have also written two articles which have been accepted for publication.

"Professor Waller's letter indicates that the Committee assessed my qualifications but

The Real Issues

by robert huffman

The more that is learned about the events surrounding McGill's decision to fire Professor Pauline Vaillancourt, the less understandable the charges and the procedures leading to them become. And it appears that the administration could be in for some embarrassment should it uphold the Political Science department decision to release the professor.

Articles reporting protests of the firing have appeared in *Le Devoir*, the *Star*, the *Gazette* and the *Daily*, and Vaillancourt has also been interviewed on television and radio this week. The administration doesn't seem to be enjoying all the publicity.

Should the Québec Department of labour decide that Vaillancourt's rights have been violated, then it will call its own hearing at which the McGill administration will have to defend and prove its allegations. Vaillancourt's position is assumed correct by the labour department in this case due to her protection as a member of an "organizing union" under the Quebec Labour Code.

It appears that it could be difficult for the Committee on Hiring, Rehiring and Tenure to substantiate its charges or its actions should this happen. Vaillancourt has convincingly refuted the charges made by the Committee in an appeal paper which she has drawn up, although Harold Waller, the department head, declined to say how convinced he was. He also refused to reveal the results of teaching evaluations in the Political Science department when requested to do so by Vaillancourt. Her classroom performance was the "greatest grievance" of the Committee.

The Committee charged that Vaillancourt is incompatible with the "future plans of the department". But the "long-run objectives" of the department are decided not by the Rehiring Committee, but by the department (including students) as a whole. It seems the official department direction policy has not yet been stated.

Several other questionable aspects of the case have turned up. As far as the submission of written works is concerned (the ones read by the Committee were judged inadequate), the Political science department earlier this year had told Vaillancourt that it would contact her about the submission of further articles or publications. But the transcript of Vaillancourt's November 22 hearing shows a lack of knowledge of a good part of her work on the part of committee members. Also, Professor Brecher, currently on leave, dropped in and took part in one of the Committee meetings which precipitated the firing decision. He had never been in contact with Vaillancourt.

What are the real reasons for the firing? Vaillancourt is the secretary of the McGill Faculty Union and active in union activities. She is also the only member of the political science faculty in the union. One MFU member pointed out that even if a body disapproves of one's politics, or perhaps the colour of one's eyes, it can only cite administration, teaching and written submissions as acceptable grounds for dismissal - none of which Vaillancourt is lacking in. So it is up to the Poli. Sci. department to defend its position.

could only have improved my case for reappointment and promotion.

"I completed my PhD dissertation. The dissertation committee at the University of California read and approved it over the summer and the degree was awarded September 1, 1972. In addition, this summer, I prepared a research design and presented a proposal for a grant of \$21,000

did not 'view the fulfillment of certain minimal requirements' as sufficient grounds for renewal. I question why the Committee views the doctorate, to which I presume they are referring, as an insufficient minimum requirement for me, but simultaneously recommended for renewal three other professors who had not met this 'minimum' requirement.

"Professor Waller's letter

indicated that the Committee 'carefully' evaluated the writing I submitted. However I was asked to specifically submit only two pieces and I was told that if 'any further information is required, I shall be in touch with you.'

"Most surprising of all, the Committee did not request a copy of my PhD dissertation. They did not indicate to me that they were consulting outside scholars to evaluate my research. They did not read my individually-authored publications or manuscripts.

"The paper I gave at the American Political Association meeting in 1970 was very well received. Beside the 200 copies sold at the convention, I personally filled 75 individual written requests for copies. Unsolicited, written comments include the following:

- 'Of all the socialization studies I have read... yours had the soundest research design and I think you will find it a gold mine of material.' (Paul Abramson, Michigan State University.)
- 'This paper should start not a few well-known people looking hard at what they are doing.' (R.W. Connell, U. of Sydney.)
- 'A truly excellent paper.' (Paul Beck, U. of Pittsburg.)
- 'Just finished your paper and think it is unquestionably an important contribution.' (Fred I. Greenstein, Wesleyan University.)
- 'May I say that I found your paper not only interesting but an example of superb methodology.' (Dr. Michael Riccards, N.Y. State University College at Buffalo)

"Because the political science Committee on Promotions, Rehiring and Tenure initially refused to read my work, I took the initiative of sending some of my publications and manuscripts to specialists in my field at other universities for evaluations.

"I recently received my PhD from one of the most respected departments of Political Science in North America, the University of California at Berkeley. The dissertation Committee's letter to me specifically mentions that the dissertation is a serious contribution to the discipline, and that parts if not all of it should be published as soon as possible. If it is any measure of my professional qualifications, I might add that I have received formal job offers from Dalhousie University, the University of Vermont, Sir George Williams University, the Department of Political Science and the Department of Sociology at the U.Q.A.M.

"The Committee's 'greatest reservations' were in the area of teaching. While the Committee does not deny that some students are favourable to me, they cite 'complaints' and 'course evaluations' as major areas of concern.

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The murder of Amilcar Cabral

by Hidipo L. Hamutenya
and Mtshana M. Ncube

On Saturday, January 20, 1973, Amilcar Cabral, Secretary General of the African Independence Party of Guiné and Cape Verde (PAIGC), was shot and killed in a cold-blooded assassination by agents of Portuguese colonialism and imperialism. The same forces also captured Aristides Pereira, PAIGC's second-in-command, and other cadres, and attempted to take them by boat to Portuguese bases in Guiné. The attempt was foiled, however, when the hostages were liberated by the Navy of the Republic of Guinea.

Portuguese brutality in her colonial wars has found its most tragic manifestation in the assassination of Cabral. It is not surprising that the Portuguese colonialists should have been so persistent in their effort to eliminate Cabral. They considered him their foremost enemy, for he ably and brilliantly led one of the most effective revolutionary movements against imperialist domination in Africa. His death is a great loss to the people of Guiné and Africa.

Cabral once pointed out that imperialist domination is what is rotten in the heart of humanity. In Africa, imperialism manifests itself in a variety of forms. In independent Africa it takes the form of neo-colonialism, a phenomenon where states have achieved formal political independence with all the trappings of a sovereign state, but have their socio-economic policies moulded and controlled by imperialist powers outside Africa. Imperialism also takes the form of outright colonialism, such as in Namibia, South Africa, Zimbabwe (Rhodesia), Angola, Mozambique, and Guiné (Guinea-Bissau and the Cape Verde Islands). The difference between neo-colonialism and formal colonialism is one of strategy by imperialist nations. The

Hidipo L. Hamutenya is a representative of the South West Africa People's Organization. Mtshana M. Ncube is representative in Canada of the Zimbabwe African People's Union.

essence remains the same: political domination and economic exploitation. In other words, Britain, France, and Belgium, which had extensive financial and investment controls over the economic life of their colonies, opted for the strategic retreat through the process of constitutional decolonization in most of Africa. This strategic retreat was motivated by the desire to avoid people's wars of national liberation which would have led to an effective and permanent termination of all forms of colonial dependence. Only such a form of independence would have brought genuine social and national liberation.

Because the British, French and Belgians had substantial economic and financial control over their colonies, they could afford to grant formal independence to these colonies and yet retain effective control over their now neo-colonial states. In places like Rhodesia and South Africa, political power was delegated to the local white settlers whose regimes serve as bridgeheads of imperialism.

On the other hand, impoverished Portugal, without extensive financial and investment controls over her colonies, could not afford formal decolonization. She was forced into an inevitable confrontation with the movements for national liberation. Sensing the inevitable defeat by these movements, Portuguese imperialism has taken on vicious tactics, such as extensive use of napalm bombs against villagers in Guiné, Mozambique and Angola. In order to impose its colonial domination, Portugal maintains about 35,000 troops in Guiné; about 40,000 in Mozambique; and about 45,000 in Angola.

An even more vicious tactic is Portugal's assassination campaign, whose purpose is the liquidation of the leadership of the national liberation movements in these territories. First, it was Jaime Sigauke, a leading military commander of the Front for the Liberation of Mozambique (FRELIMO), assassinated in the summer of 1966 in Zambia by a Portuguese agent. In February 1969, Eduardo Mondlane, the founding President of FRELIMO, was assassinated by the same agents in Tanzania. Many



AMILCAR CABRAL

other attempts have been made on the lives of a number of leaders of the national liberation movements.

Portugal's desperation was more blatantly demonstrated during the invasion of the Republic of Guinea (Conakry) in 1970. The aim then was to liquidate both President Sekou Touré and Amilcar Cabral, hoping to precipitate the collapse of the rearguard and the vanguard of the liberation struggle in Guiné. Portugal's defeat in that imperialist adventure made her more ferocious in her effort to sustain her colonial domination in Africa.

Amilcar Cabral was born in Guiné in 1925. Soon after his return from the University of Lisbon, he served the Portuguese for a while, in name but was never one of them in spirit, as an agronomist. Meanwhile he thought through and put together his ideas for a liberation movement against the Portuguese. During that same period he also systematically learned about the terrain and about his people and their problems throughout the country.

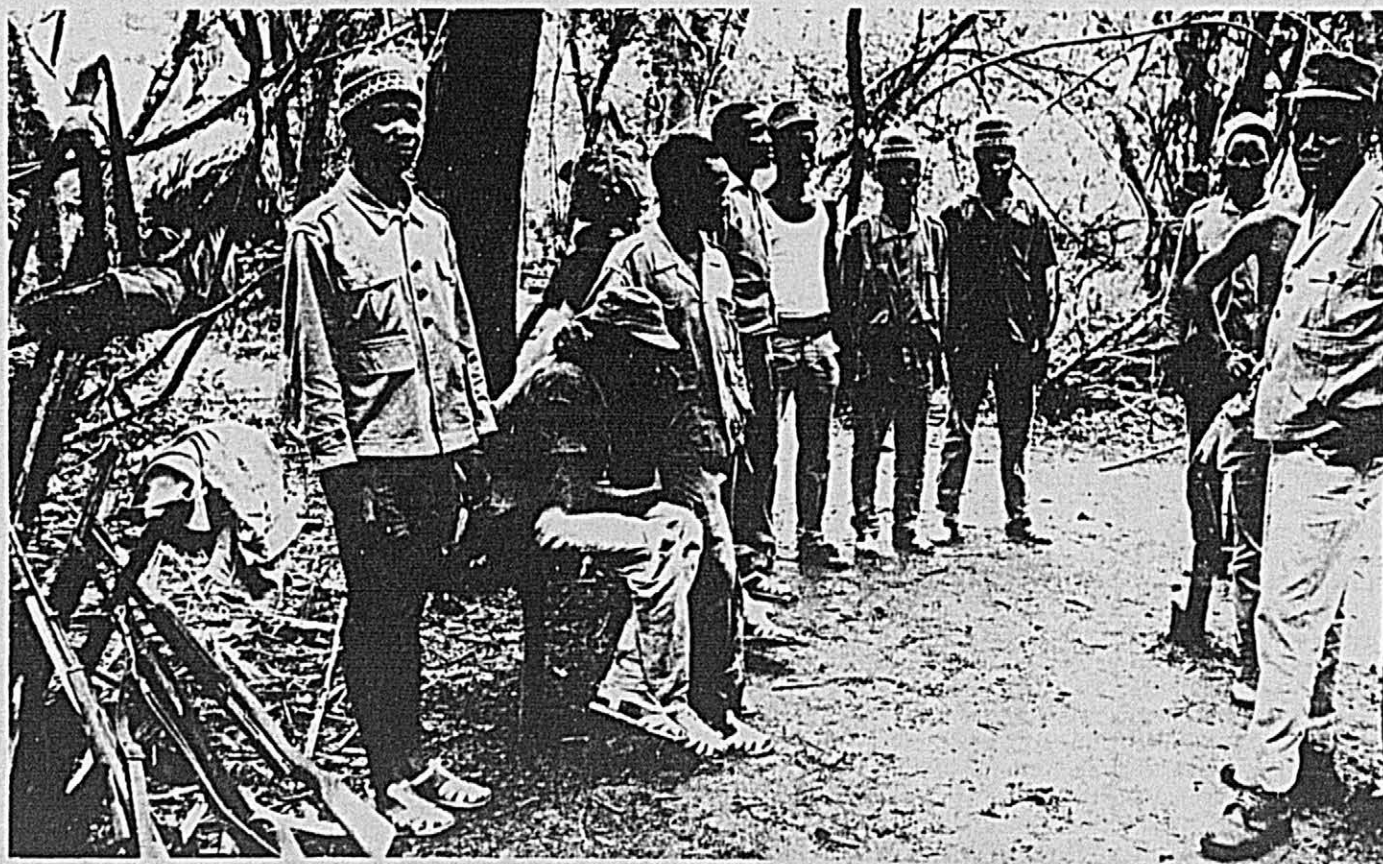
In 1956, along with other comrades, he formed the PAIGC which was initially an independence movement attempting to obtain independence through constitutional procedures. As we have pointed out, however, Portugal had no intention of giving up even formal colonialism. By 1959, the PAIGC had launched a mass political campaign throughout the country, particularly in urban areas.

Among the most important political events of this period was the mass strike in August 1959 of the Bissau dock workers. The significance of the strike was that it amply demonstrated to the Guinéan people the limitless nature of Portuguese brutality. The Portuguese colonialists' answer to the strike was the shooting to death of fifty Africans and the wounding of many others. The repressive activities of the PIDE (the notorious Portuguese political police) was intensified in Guiné with a view to liquidating the PAIGC. The immediate target was the leadership of the PAIGC, among whom were such people as Amilcar Cabral, Aristides Pereira, Luiz Cabral, and Fernando Fortes.

It was at this stage that the PAIGC resolved to organise a guerrilla infrastructure. In this strategic shift, the countryside, where the majority of the people of Guiné live, became the focus of revolutionary activity. In line with the new strategic considerations, the PAIGC adopted, by 1961, a plan of action emphasizing some of the following: mobilizing and organizing both the masses of peasants and workers, developing and reinforcing unity around a party that included all ethnic groups and social strata, and the training of cadres for leadership.

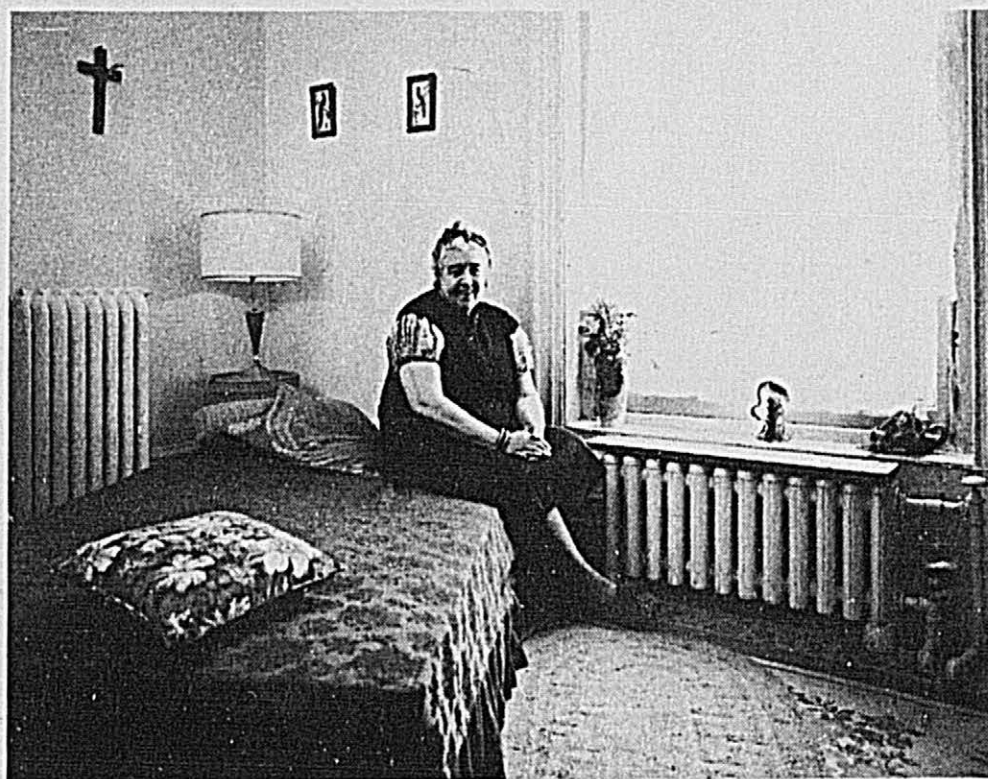
It was also during this period that the PAIGC began to develop into a truly revolutionary movement based upon a Marxist analysis of social realities. The movement was fortunate to have among its leadership, Amilcar Cabral, who could so effectively apply the Marxist-Leninist theory of knowledge and action in the concrete situation of Guiné. He clearly discerned that it is only the productive forces of the Guinéan society which are capable of bringing about total liberation and social revolution in Guiné, and that the interests

continued on page 5



LEFT: Guerrilla troops of the PAIGC in liberated Guinea-Bissau.

The Review



milton park

milton park

Concordia Salut!

The upcoming trial of the "Milton Park 26" marks the latest stage of the fight of the Milton Park Citizens Committee (MPCC) to "stop Concordia".

The MPCC was founded five years ago to oppose Cité Concordia, the high-rise development scheme that Concordia Investments Ltd., had planned, in the name of progress, for the Milton Park area. Members of the committee thoroughly canvassed the residents of the area and found the great majority to be against Concordia. Earliest members of the Committee considered Cité Concordia to be basically an oversight of the politicians and bureaucrats who, once informed of the real facts, would set the matter straight. This was not the case — and so a process of self-education began.

As McGill English professor, David Williams, one of the founding members of the MPCC, pointed out recently, early encounters with city government officials radically changed MPCC's understanding of the situation.

"First of all, they knew exactly what was going on. Second, they agreed with us that Cité Concordia was undesirable for all the reasons we gave. Yet, in spite of that, they admitted that they were going to do all they could to ensure its success."

Obviously there was no simple oversight involved! Equally obvious was that the elected representatives of the people simply did not respond to the expressed needs or desires of the people. What they responded to was, as some of the members put it, the needs of the market. For David Williams, among others, Cité Concordia gradually changed from an oversight to an indication of the actual workings of power in our society. Fighting Concordia took on more and more the aspect of fighting the "system", though this was seldom made explicit.

During the next three years, the situation was more or less at a stalemate. Concordia was able to convince and cajole the tenants of houses in the first phase of the plan to vacate the 255 units in question, but were unable to raise the funds for demolition and construction. The Committee dogged their footsteps, making potential investors and sponsors wary.

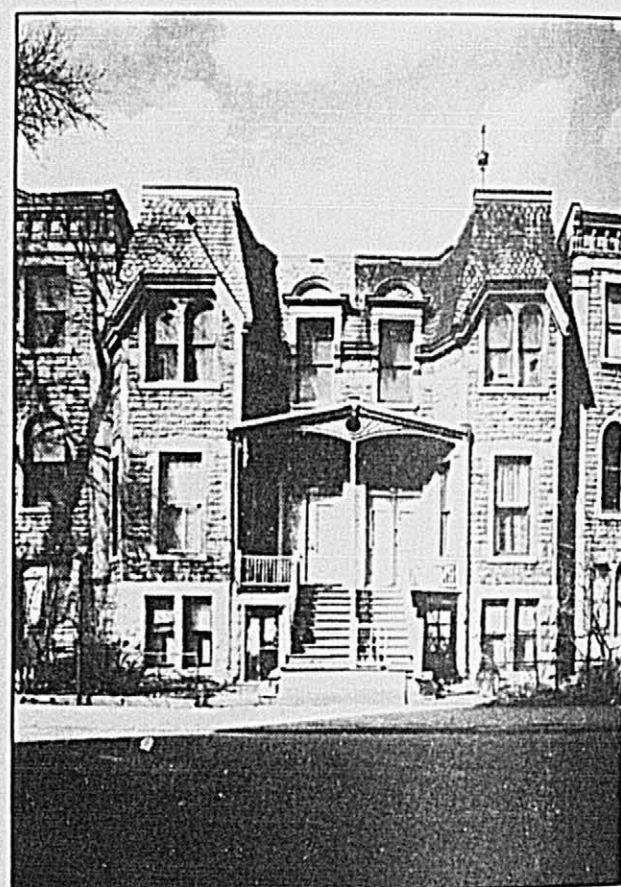
During this time, Cité Concordia received the full support of the Drapeau administration and the Provincial government, with at least two bills being passed in Quebec at Concordia's request.

Nevertheless, there was cautious optimism among the committee members. Numerous community, labour, professional, and other groups endorsed the demands of the Committee and it appeared that, notwithstanding the role of the government, Cité Concordia was doomed.

The basically optimistic mood of the group was reflected in the work of the Community Design Workshop. Staffed by fifth year students in the McGill School of Architecture, the CDW provided the Committee with alternative architectural and financial plans for the area; plans intent on preserving and renovating the existing houses — especially the 255 that had been



photos by photocell



closed for almost three years, and had begun to deteriorate. The various levels of government ignored the alternate plans (though government experts frequently praised their design), either claiming housing to be outside their constitutional jurisdiction or pointing out that the government had no right interfering in "free enterprise".

By winter of 1972 the membership of the Committee had changed somewhat, having gained several younger and perhaps more impatient members. The sight of 255 houses rotting away became generally intolerable and a series of letters, petitions, meetings with city officials, etc. were arranged. When these failed, peaceful demonstrations were organized to draw popular attention to the deteriorating houses, at a time when low-income housing was so desperately needed. Still no action from the city!

By spring of that year the MPCC decided that the issue could wait no longer. Park Avenue, which had been the hub of the community, with many interesting stores and shops, looked like the main street of a ghost town. A symbolic occupation of one of the closed houses was planned. A day before the planned occupation, Concordia began to demolish the buildings, its president, Norman Nerenberg, admitting that the corporation did not have the money to begin construction.

The rest, as they say, is history (see other articles herein). The Milton Park Committee still meets regularly and the struggle against Concordia continues. But the lessons of spring and summer have made the struggle part of a far wider one. The lessons that were implicitly learned in the early days were explicitly repeated on the streets, in

the cells, and before the courts.

If fighting Concordia had in principle meant fighting the "system" it now meant it in practice. Courts, police, and the media had teamed up with Concordia and the two levels of government to screw the citizens.

During the summer, a subcommittee met regularly, trying to analyze and draft a statement of policy on the future orientation of the MPCC. This document was presented in the early fall, thoroughly discussed, and in October, was adopted by the Committee as a general statement of its principles and goals. There was an alternative to a capitalist system that produces Cité Concordia. The statement reads in part:

Thousands of signatures on petitions, court injunctions, a hunger strike, detailed alternate plans for the houses, etc., were not about to move Concordia or its supporters. When confronted by direct non-violent action of the citizens, the response was brutally followed by harassment while the media (especially the English) kept silent. We had confronted a clear case of power: Them that has — gets. In this case it was Concordia — representing private property and profit — with all the power, while the citizens were powerless. What matters is power and property!

This is proletarianization: the understanding that one is fundamentally opposed to the interests of that small class of people who have power and those who serve them; that one's long-term goals are therefore directly linked to the needs of the powerless and oppressed.

An inescapable conclusion, it seems to us, follows; we must replace the prevailing capitalist system with one where social

and economic decisions and policies are made on the basis of human need and the interests of the great majority. Such a system is called socialism. Socialism cannot be imposed by a small group; it must come to fruition through popular action and popular participation must be maintained as a basic element in any socialist system.

A communitarian spirit has existed in the MPCC for a long time and it must be maintained, just as it must be placed in a wider context. We cannot establish real community control under the prevailing capitalist system — it must be understood as an integral element in pursuing the goal of the establishment of socialism in our society. This requires far more than the actions of a group of people in one neighbourhood. It requires a mass movement of groups working together.

To hope for a transformation of this society, we must set our goals and activities in light of a societal movement that integrates the large majority of the population towards a collective vision of a new social and economic system. The inescapable fact which such an orientation must have, is in the reality of Quebec, and the movement that has arisen within it. To meet the needs of the people of our community means to work for socialism. And this, concretely, means identifying ourselves directly with these popular forces of liberation in Quebec society which can unify workers and citizens' groups. To those who share these goals, the MPCC asks you to join us. Help us and find out more by attending the trial, contribute to the defence funds, and join us at our weekly Tuesday night meetings.

The Trial



photos by photocell

On Monday, January 29th, eight people from the Milton Park Citizens Committee will go on trial at the "Palais de Justice". They are the first of a group of 26 people facing charges of "private mischief" stemming from the May 26th occupation of the rental offices of Concordia Estates Ltd. on Park Avenue.

The action of last May was one of the high points in the five-year struggle of the committee to prevent the demolition of six square blocks of low-and medium-rent housing in "le Quartier Ste. Famille", which is just east of McGill and is commonly known as the student ghetto. On the eve of a planned symbolic long-term 'squat-in' in a number of houses that had been closed for a period of two years, Concordia announced that demolition was beginning. At the same time they admitted that they had not yet obtained the necessary financing for the project. Faced with this situation, a number of people occupied one of the houses that was being demolished and held it over the weekend. It was a time of animated conversations on the street and a rapid swelling of the occupation force. However, Tuesday morning saw the appearance of the riot squad. They were met by a "human chain" of close to 100 people on the sidewalk protecting the occupiers. The police cleared the street and removed the occupiers without incident.

Despite prior assurances from the Drapeau regime that demolition would not be allowed before the project had been financed, the city did nothing and demolition continued throughout the week. On the

following Friday the occupation of Concordia's offices took place. Demonstrators outside the building were gradually surrounded by a ring of police and after a period of time everyone was arrested. Charges of assault were laid against 59 people who had participated in the occupation.

These and subsequent actions failed to prevent the continuation of demolition. Today one-third of the six block area is an open field. An occasional rat can be seen running between piles of rubble. Recently Concordia announced that an American hotel chain has agreed to finance a hotel in the area.

Nevertheless, the members of the committee still maintain their optimism. They are quietly preparing a campaign to prevent the second phase of Cité Concordia, which calls for further demolition. However, the major focus of action at the present time is the trial.

At the first court appearance, charges were changed from assault to private mischief. This is a more serious charge involving a jury trial and a maximum sentence of 5 years in jail. It also meant that the 11 immigrants who had been charged would be "subject to automatic deportation" except for the possibility of appeal to the Minister of Immigration. Negotiations resulted in the dropping of charges against 10 of these immigrants in return for guilty pleas on the part of a sufficient number of the 59. As a result those who pleaded guilty were placed on probation for one year, after which all records will be cancelled under the provisions of the new

leniency law, providing that they "keep the peace" during this period. Charges were not dropped against one immigrant, who still faces possible deportation.

The eight people who go on trial Monday requested that the trial be held in French. The committee feels that due to the selection process a French jury is more likely to be composed of tenants and working people in general. The committee also feels that this is an important expression of support on the part of a mainly English group for the struggle of the Québécois to make French the working language of Quebec.

The presiding judge first refused to grant the defendants a trial in the language of their choice, but this decision has now been reserved until the opening of the trial itself.

The defense will be conducted, not only on strictly legal grounds, but will also provide evidence to justify the actions which led to the charges. The defendants will attempt to show that their actions were correct and necessary under the circumstances.

It should be a political trial of some interest!

At The McCord Museum

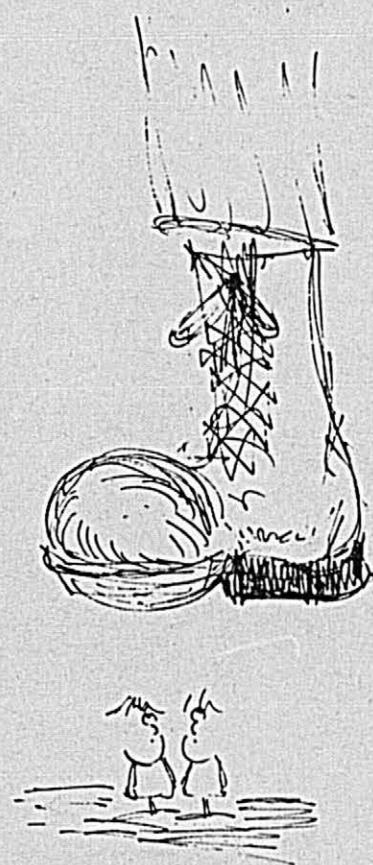
The McCord Museum at 690 Sherbrooke West is a good place to go to see what Canada was like 100 years ago. From today until 18 February, you can go there to see what a nearby community was like just a few months ago. You have to see it at the McCord; most of what you'll see in the Milton-Park area itself is empty lots and rubble.

Milton-Park Neighborhood 1972 is more than just a bunch of photos of a run-down area. It's a very brief (23 print) distillation of what this society is doing to the people who live in it; it documents the destruction of the people by showing the erosion and demolition of their environment.

The show is definitely biased. If you like high-rises and you're thinking of working for a real-estate developer, then this isn't for you. But maybe it's necessary to have a biased viewpoint to make a point strongly. The point here is that a community has been destroyed, that people's lives were disrupted, and that this was done only in order for someone, somewhere, to make money. Milton-Park and many other communities like it were destroyed not by a demolition company but by a society where dollars come before people's lives. What the photographs say is: recognize what's valuable *before* it disappears, recognize what's happening, and do something to prevent it.

BOOKS

The Iron Heel



arnold bennett

"The Second Revolt was truly international. It was a colossal plan — too colossal to be wrought by the genius of one man alone. Labor, in all the oligarchies of the world, was prepared to rise at the signal. Germany, Italy, France, and all Australasia were labor countries — socialist states. They were ready to lend aid to the revolution. Gallantly they did; and it was for this reason, when the Second Revolt was crushed, that they, too, were crushed by the united oligarchies of the world, their socialist governments being replaced by oligarchical governments."

It was with this pessimistic footnote that the great American socialist and novelist, Jack London, gave advance notice of the outcome of his novel, *The Iron Heel*. According to London, another 300 years were to pass before the proletariat finally succeeded in overthrowing the capitalist tyranny which had finally openly established itself in the United States in 1912.

London is better known for his animal stories and sea stories like *White Fang*, *Call of the Wild* and *The Sea Wolf*, mainly because it is these works, lacking an obvious political message, that are considered in the eyes of the bourgeois educators safe

for high school students to read and discuss. *The Iron Heel*, a truly revolutionary novel which explains class struggle, the nature of capitalism and oligarchy, and the theory of surplus value in crystal-clear and even brutal terms, is obviously and unfortunately less well-known.

London wrote the book in 1906, a period in American history when socialist and antimonopolist movements were strong and vital, and when the operations of American capitalism were as vicious on the domestic scene as they were in the process of becoming in places like the Philippines.

The Iron Heel is the story of a mythical American socialist leader, Ernest Everhard, as told by his wife in an unfinished diary which has been published, with complete historical footnotes, several hundred years later, in the socialist utopia established after a Third Revolt.

The narrative is gripping, the dialogue fascinating and the footnotes, a stroke of pure genius. For the real story of the Second Revolt and its long and bitter aftermath is told in these footnotes, since Avis Everhard's diary abruptly ends with the smashing of the Second Revolt, in mid-sentence. And the background to Ernest Everhard's (and Jack London's) America

is also given in the footnotes, which are historically accurate for the period before 1906.

For the period after 1906, London's prophecies are for the most part carefully reasoned out and internally consistent. Some of them even came true in our version of history, although in different ways. For example, in *The Iron Heel* workers around the world prevented a war between Germany and the United States by engaging in a general strike in 1912. The capitalist oligarchs, however, devised a scheme whereby they could not only split the workers' movement but also ensure the running of heavy industry and railways in the event of another strike. They made material concessions to the unions existing in these sectors and set them up as a "labour caste" or a "labour aristocracy" while at the same time repressing all the other workers even more. During the 300-year reign of the iron heel the monopolist oligarchy and the labor aristocracy would vie for power, while the proletariat as a whole would exist in total misery. The present-day conservative unions of the AFL-CIO have often been referred to as "labor aristocrats". A similar situation applied in the medieval cloth towns of Flanders, where the old feudal ruling class and the guild masters fought each other for power, the latter using the ordinary workers when their support was needed and repressing them when it was not. The concrete example which London used was that of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, which in 1877 decided to make terms with the railroads and "go it alone" so far as the rest of the labor unions were concerned.

In his footnotes to the novel London also comments from the viewpoint of the utopian future on prizefighting, strikes, church support for slavery and capitalism, "pedlars", slums, thievery, factory whistles, corporation lawyers, insurance, wills, patent medicines, political machines, academic suppression, cutrate prices, Standard Oil, the draft, economic imperialism, the railroad trust, John D. Rockefeller, the Black Hundreds, strikebreakers, agents provocateurs, William Randolph Hearst, agrarian populism, constitutionalism as a means to blocking labor legislation, terrorism, militarism and the City of Chicago. To back up his analyses he uses quotations from such well-known figures as Theodore Roosevelt, Ambrose Bierce, Abraham Lincoln and John C. Calhoun.

Much of the actual text of the novel consists of heated conversations between Everhard and representatives of various social groups. Everhard, whose main fault is that he talks too much, insists on socking it to everybody. He talks to church leaders (both blinkered reactionaries and progressive, well-meaning and later martyred social gossellers), liberal intellectuals (also to be martyred), other socialists, anti-trust small businessmen and farmers (who listen to him politely as he exposes the contradic-

tions of the capitalist system but who insist on doing things their own way and are smashed by the power of monopoly capital), and strangely enough, the oligarchs themselves. Everhard has lots of fun talking circles around the oligarchs at a meeting of one of their clubs, but only succeeds in confirming their resolve to smash the socialists and "grind their heels into the faces of the proletariat". For someone who was to later become such a meticulous and brilliant revolutionary organizer, such loosemouthedness seems to be somewhat out of character.

London even uses actual incidents in the course of the narrative. For example, the conversion of Everhard's future wife from belief in the system to socialism is brought about when she investigates the case of a worker who lost his arm in a machine and who was then unjustly denied compensation because of perjury engineered by the factory owner and forced upon employee witnesses. A very similar incident, according to London's footnote, actually took place in 1906.

Two of London's projections into the future are particularly fascinating. In one, William Randolph Hearst (the real-life Citizen Kane), who in 1906 was a populist politician who preached a brand of paternalistic pseudo-socialism, is driven out of the newspaper business by the oligarchy, which forces his advertisers to withdraw their support.

The other case involves a veritable "Reichstag Fire" in which a paid agent of the oligarchy throws a bomb in Congress. The bombing (which causes no damage) is blamed on the socialists, and all the socialist congressmen are imprisoned. The incident is engineered because of the socialists' landslide victory in the 1912 election — at this point the tools of the oligarchy refuse to give up power, and a dictatorship is established.

In connection with this fictitious incident London mentions a real one which is infamous in American labor history.

"In the labor troubles of the first decade of the twentieth century A.D., between the capitalist and the Western Federation of Miners, similar but more bloody tactics were employed. The railroad station at Independence was blown up by the agents of capitalists. Thirteen men were killed, and many more were wounded. And then the capitalists, controlling the legislative and judicial machinery of the state of Colorado, charged the miners with the crime and came very near to convicting them..."

"Then, during this same period, there was the case of Moyer and Haywood, two strong, fearless leaders of labor. One was president and the other was secretary of the Western Federation of Miners. The ex-governors of Idaho had been mysteriously murdered. The crime, at the time, was openly charged to the mine owners by the socialists and miners. Nevertheless, in violation of the national and state constitu-

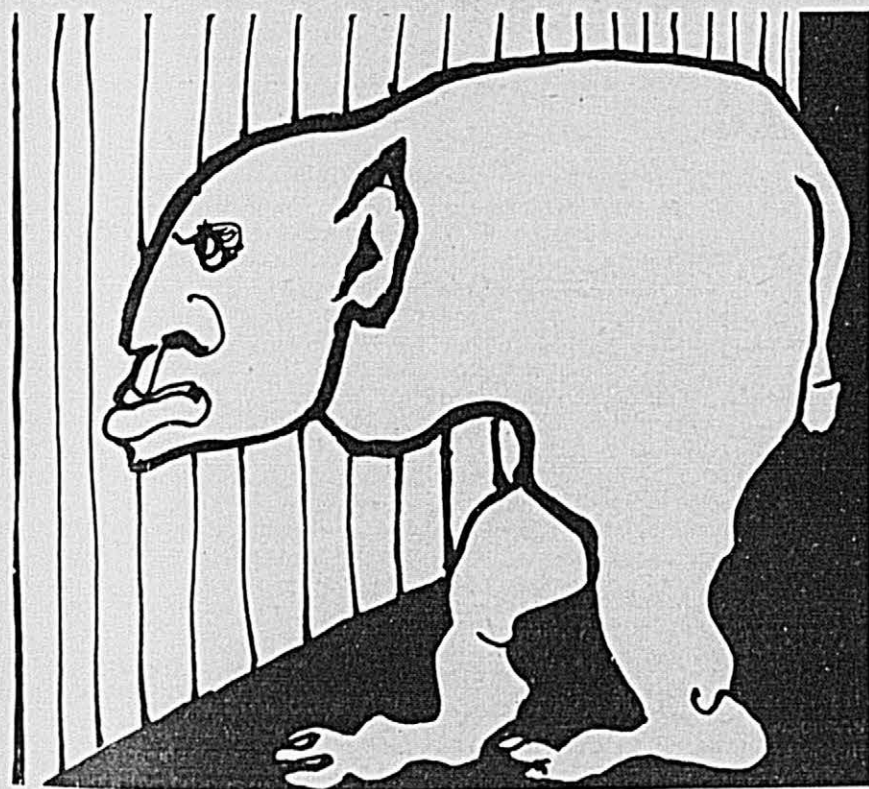


tions, and by means of conspiracy on the parts of the governors of Idaho and Colorado, Moyer and Haywood were kidnapped, thrown into jail, and charged with the murder..." They were eventually freed.

It is impossible to commend *The Iron Heel* too highly. As a novel, as a work of "science fiction" (or more appropriately,

speculative fiction), as political fiction, as parable, as an acid comment on American society and the capitalist system, a comment which in many respects is as valid now as it was in 1906, London's long forgotten masterpiece is superlative. It was issued as a 95-cent paperback in 1971 by Bantam Books. If you can't find it in the bookstore, it is definitely in the library.

The Human Zoo



nesar ahmad

Some people write to enlighten; some to give expression to their creativity, and others to sensationalize. Desmond Morris belongs to the third category. His book, *The Human Zoo*, purports to scrutinize the society the naked ape has created for himself, and to compare civilized man with his captive animal counterpart. Morris sets his thesis in the following way:

"The modern man is no longer living in conditions natural for his species. Trapped, not by a zoo collector, but by his own brainy brilliance, he has set himself up in a huge, restless menagerie where he is in constant danger of cracking under the stress and strain".

Man, caught in the chains of his own advancements, has lost his primitive freedom. Like a caged animal, he lives in an unnatural habitat. "Under natural conditions wild animals do not mutilate themselves, masturbate, attack their offspring, develop stomach ulcers, become fetishists, suffer from obesity, form homosexual pair-

bonds, or commit murder. But, confined in the unnatural conditions of captivity, they exhibit the same neurotic behavior patterns common to urban man caged in his crowded cities. Clearly, then, the city is not a 'concrete jungle'; it is a human zoo!"

The analogy between civilized man and captive animal pervades the book. Morris draws insight after insight about human behaviour simply by observing the behaviour patterns of caged animals. Almost all of human civilization is intended to be explained on the basis of this analogy. The development of religion, art, politics, warfare, and sexual mores are all discussed in the light of the conflict between the primitive characteristics of men and animals and their unnatural surroundings.

Morris' central argument may be stated as the following:

Markedly similar characteristics are exhibited by the zoo animal and civilized man;

Life in the zoo is unnatural and distorted; Therefore, life, in so-called civilized

urban communities is false and perverted.

The striking similarities in behaviour outlined in the book makes one pause. It is, to say the least, disturbing that we come so close to behaving like caged animals instead of a species that inhabits an unfettered and unconstrained environment.

In order to critically appraise Morris' thesis we must go beyond the initial emotional reaction it might elicit, and probe the accuracy of the facts presented, as well as the soundness of the logic used.

First, let us briefly examine the given facts. While the author has been able to demonstrate that zoo animals display certain "abnormal" characteristics, he fails to show clearly that these characteristics are totally absent among wild animals. Caged animals masturbate, form homosexual pair bonds, fight for territorial rights, and sometimes mutilate each other. But these facts alone do not warrant the claim that this behaviour is abnormal. We must ask the author to demonstrate that wild animals and zoo animals behave in significantly different ways.

It is the notion of "abnormality" that needs questioning. We do not know if masturbation and homosexuality are found exclusively among captured animals. Nor should we accept the fact that these acts are abnormal when practised by man. What may be taken as the sign of liberation is being presented by Morris as the onus of distortion. The same, however, cannot be said about murder and developing stomach ulcers, etc. Obviously, these are not manifestations of freedom. It follows then that all of the characteristics described by the author as distortions cannot be accepted as such.

Even if the "facts" in *The Human Zoo* are accepted without question, the worth of the book is hardly enhanced. The reader is dazzled by the way in which Desmond Morris presents the problems of human civilization, but disturbed by the lack of suggested solutions. What Morris does is simply to describe the effects of a phenomenon, and to claim that such a description is a sufficient causal analysis.

Is it anything new to learn that we are all in chains? As early as Plato the imprisonment of the body was a concern in human thinking. Karl Marx clearly demonstrated that the overwhelming majority of people in a capitalist society live under conditions of slavery — the wage system being a slightly altered form of ancient bondage. Contemporary critics of society have already pointed out that (in Herbert Marcuse's words), "a comfortable, smooth, reasonable, democratic unfreedom prevails in advanced industrial civilization, a token of industrial progress".

The realization of being in captivity is not a guarantee of freedom. We must find our way out. To those already engaged in this vital and decisive struggle, *The Human Zoo* provides no guiding light. More importantly,

the book is apt to be misleading. There is a definite suggestion in the author's presentation that human slavery is self-induced. The implication is that since we alone are responsible for our lack of freedom, we must suffer the consequences of our doing. This is fallacious. The pronoun "we" has been used equivocally. The quagmire that we are in is not created by all of us. Objective historical conditions — beyond our control — have preceded our present state of existence. In our own time, it is only a handful of people who actively and fiercely resist freeing the human race from social, political, economic and psychological bondage. Freedom is consciously and actively sought by some of us, and vaguely and deeply desired by the majority.

One danger of reducing human nature to primitive patterns is that it denies that great force, that vigour and dynamism in human nature and human relationship which makes man an accomplishing, ongoing historical being. It could cast a thousand doubts into the minds and hearts of those who earnestly desire to transform their lives, to oust lingering hypocrisy and falsehood from society, and to establish a new basis of human relationship.

Thus, Morris himself often succumbs to the reactionary tendencies built into his thesis about human nature. For example, while discussing the differing roles of the sexual female and the sexual male he writes:

"Although a full expression of sexuality involves the active participation of both sexes, it is, nevertheless, true to say that, for the mammalian female, the sexual role is essentially an aggressive one. (It is no accident of legal jargon that when a man sexually 'fondles' an unwilling female, his action is referred to as an indecent 'assault')... The relationship is an integral part of the nature of the copulatory act... an aggressive female and a submissive male are completely reversing their roles."

I consider the above reasoning — which is the so-called biological basis of male supremacy in our society — extremely harmful to a progressive understanding of human nature.

Desmond Morris finds support of his thesis of male dominance in the behaviour of monkeys. But we, homo sapiens, are not monkeys, nor cats, nor dogs... Do we not understand and appreciate the significance of that sublime concept of "equality"? Why do we have to base our conduct on the patterns of species inferior to us? Should we not transcend the barriers of an essentially unjust and a highly unfair structure of social relationships (specifically, the relationship between man and woman)?

For answers to those questions, we have to look far beyond the limitations of comparative zoology, which happens to be a favourite pastime of our author, Desmond Morris.

On Stage at the Oratory



sue tobin

St. Joe's has a theatre.

Under the direction of Charlotte Garton, and financed by the Local Initiatives Program, the theatre group, housed in St. Joseph's Oratory, is now preparing for an opening in late February.

The theatre company was organized by Garton, formerly the directrice of the Theatre Studio Parnassus, an acting school in Montreal. Garton first produced plays at the Oratory last summer, when a new version of the Passion Plays was presented. Since then, she has applied for and received a grant from LIP and permission from the Fathers of the Oratory to house her company there.

Four plays will be presented between February and the termination date of the grant in June. First will be *The Foster Father*, the story of the life of St. Joseph, followed by *The Fools and the Sufferer*, both written by Garton. Next, *The Devil's Disciple*, a comedy by George Bernard Shaw, will be presented. The season will end with a production of *Dirty Hands* by Jean-Paul Sartre, a political play dealing with the Nazi occupation of certain European countries during World War II.

A European-born woman in her 60's, Garton has been involved in the theatre all her life. After a brief study of medicine, she became a character actress. She was not the first in her family to be involved in the theatre — both her father, and her grandmother before him each had his own repertory theatre.

"I administered my father's theatre in Holland for years. I know theatre from the last nail on the ground up to the roof. Acting is in the blood, since generations and generations. Even my maiden name, Triebel, today means tightrope walker. My ancestors 500 years ago must have been in the performing arts."

Garton described her last summer's production of the Passion Plays: "We did the Plays in Leonardo Da Vinci's style — with the same richness of costumes, colours and movements as is seen in his paintings.

I took this style together with my own imagination and combined it with a script that I got from the Oratory. I had to rewrite the script — it was not dramatic enough; it was really only a commentary."

Garton's theatre has been asked to present the Passion Plays each summer. Thus after the termination of the LIP grant, the company will again perform the Plays in

the gardens of the Oratory. "Then we will make an application to the Art Council of Quebec and try to get a grant that tides us over from September to the summer."

The company has over 30 members including 12 actors and 18 assorted technical and artistic staff. Work in progress includes the conversion of a large hall to a theatre, complete with a forty foot stage.

Rehearsals and costume designing are also in process.

Starring in the first production will be Nolen Jennings as the Foster Father and Mary Glenn as the Virgin Mary. The opening date is February 27. "The audience should not expect a syrupy saint drama. It is very lively, with a lot of humour in it, very emotional and warm-hearted."

Ripe Fruit

Jean Bouthillette, *Le Canadienfrançais et son double*, Montreal, Les Editions de l'Hexagone 1972

The current literary crop is such that one no longer knows where to stop. Poirat-Delpech mourned in *Le Monde* December 28 that he did not know who to revisit among the dead writers of twenty-five centuries: as for myself, I can hardly keep up with the new publications as they fly off the presses.

Two correspondents of *Le Devoir* have brought to our attention a work which they describe as extraordinary, "one of the most serious studies which has ever been written on our true nature, our pure essence". Laurendeau wrote ten years ago that he had begun to read Vadeboncoeur's *La ligne du risque* with the fear of being deceived, and then with a certain suspicion, so enthusiastic was the article which had brought the trade unionist's essay to his attention. "One had to pay tribute to a courageous and tough lucidity," he wrote, trying to grasp a chronicle of powerlessness. His impression of that time is mine today.

In trying to plumb the depths of our collective Self, Bouthillette set out on a slippery slope, that could have led to gross and lachrymose generalization. Adlerian and lyrical, this essay is nonetheless not

easy: it commands a great knowledge of history and an uncommon intuition. If, by the reduction of everything to economic terms one arrives at the denial to a people of its barely discernible spiritual traits, one must also scrutinize history and constantly question the simplifications with which too many well-meaning spirits have contented themselves. Bouthillette has judged it prudent not to undertake a demonstration which would hold to two positions at once, preferring to indulge in a style already well mapped out here by such as Pierre Vadeboncoeur and Jean Lemoyne.

When almost all of us have abandoned the ambiguous "French-Canadian" stereotype to replace it with a proud and quite well-described "Québécois", the essayist incorporates the old term into his title: he even writes it as one word, for "the *Canadienfrançais* serves to distinguish us from the *Anglais*, who also calls himself a Canadian, but who cannot recognize himself in us when we define ourselves as *Canadiens*." It is the drama of the *Canadiens*, who must accept this abject appellation "French Canadian," made necessary because "for two centuries, we have no longer been alone in our country, nor in ourselves." Bouthillette has defined the problem.

Peoples are not easy to psychoanalyze;

however, Bouthillette has tried. Refusing any concession to the left, he has resolutely set out on the path which Chanoine Groulx, after Garneau, had already fully traced out. He does it with much lucidity:

"Nourished in the most retrograde thought of 19th century French Catholicism and basing itself on an old foundation of Jansenism, this global moralism found its perfect social incarnation in clericalism, which was, to a high degree, a decline of religious mystery into national mystique. French-Canadian messianism, which was the dream of the conversion of the *Anglais-Protestant* to our French Catholic singularity, is only the reflex of the conquered trapped in an illusion of reconquest."

With Gaston Miron, who postscripted the essay, he denounces this abstract universalism which incarnates in the Canadian reality the indistinct citizenship "where we will finally be able to look ourselves in the face."

One should read this essay for itself; the conclusions, Miron writes, "fall by themselves like ripe fruit." I will leave you to hunt out the rest.

Alain Contant
Translated by Arnold Bennett

The Review

The Review is the weekly political and cultural supplement of the *McGill Daily*. Submissions of graphics, poetry and prose are welcome. Editorial office Union B42. Tel. 392-8955.

Articles concerning Milton-Park were submitted by the Milton-Park Citizens Committee.

Editor
Editorial Staff

Nigel Gibson
Phyllis Platt
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Sounder

Sounder has been attacked for over-sentimentality and for perpetuating black stereotypes. Actually, it suffers from neither of these faults. The high quality of the individual performances renders the first charge invalid.

The problem of stereotypes is worth pursuing. I've read that *Sounder* is out of step with current "black-oriented" films. Perhaps this means that the film should be more vituperative and blatantly militant; it should provide more than just light entertainment. To this I would respond, "Pay attention to the subtleties." There's more than contained anger and painful submission in this film.

The plot concerns the trials of a share-cropper family in Louisiana, 1933. The parents, brilliantly portrayed by Cicely Tyson and Paul Winfield, certainly do contain their anger in the face of injustice. They react to oppression with a stoic endurance, but ultimately the film does not encourage this kind of response to life. In the growth of the eldest son, David Lee, an attitude toward the future is suggested, an attitude more modern than one might first realize.

The focus on David Lee's education is significant and is dealt with quite well by director Martin Ritt. David attends a predominantly white school, and his parents are reminded that this is certainly a

privilege. In the classroom the child is exposed to subject matter that is far removed from the reality of his every day life. Mrs. Boatwright, a well-meaning white woman, also tries to assist in David's education. She gives him a copy of *The Three Musketeers*, which she plans to discuss with him. When we hear David reading from the book, we realize how inane this material is to him. In fact, his relationship with Mrs. Boatwright subtly indicates the very limited contribution that white culture can make to the development of a young black personality.

When David finally decides to attend an all black school, his parents are very much in favor of the change. *Sounder* advocates neither assimilation nor integration as meaningful approaches to the future. Through David's new teacher, the emphasis is placed on developing a strong race consciousness. Among other authors, the school mistress encourages a reading of DuBois, one of the first American advocates of black nationalism.

An excellent sound track, written and played by Taj Mahal, adds to the richness of the film.

Ultimately, *Sounder* will not find its place among great films, but it is certainly one worth viewing.

Louis Di Bianco



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ENTERTAINMENT

Tonight the Red and White Revue. The Marriage track record is a long distance race. Tickets at box office, or Moyses Hall.

McGill Student Physics Society: Wine and cheese party, student-professor mixer. Wednesday, Jan. 31, 3:30. Free, for physics students.

what's what

continued from page 2
tively, on January 30th and February 1st.

The George Tully Trophy is open to any girl of advanced standing, and the Pat Carson Trophy is open to any girl who started fencing in September 1972.

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McGILL MEN'S INTRAMURALS

SQUASH (Singles)

Deadline for entries is Wednesday, January 31 at 5:00 p.m. Play begins on Tuesday, February 6th. Entries will be accepted at the Intramural Office, room 6, in the Currie Gym. Entries are open to all full-time male students.

INDOOR SOCCER

This will be an open league and any club, class, fraternity, or organized group of male students on campus may enter a team. Games will be played in the Currie Gym on Saturday mornings. Special Indoor Soccer rules will govern play. A \$10.00 team entry fee must accompany all entries, but will be refunded if there are no defaults. Entries forms available at the Intramural office, room 6, in the Currie Gym. Entries close on February 2nd, and play begins on Saturday, Feb. 10.

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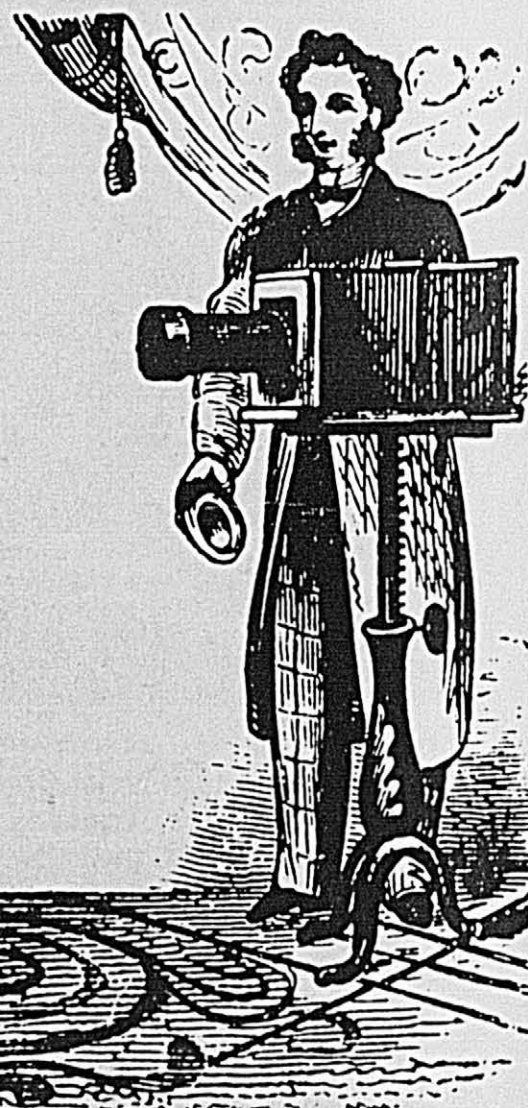
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by evelyn schusheim

Red, White, and Trite

I was embarrassed. I sat in the audience among all those mothers and fathers, uncles and aunts, sisters and brothers, and we were all embarrassed. The Red and White Revue was bad.

The worst part of the whole thing was that few of the actors involved in the play were themselves responsible for the debacle. Part of the problem was the singing. Although the music director had quite nice songs to work with, he neglected to key them to the capabilities of the actors and actresses who had to sing them. As a result, last night's audience cringed in their seats while singers groped for those elusive notes they had no chance of reaching.

That was not the only problem. The story, keeping to the tradition of the Revues of the last three years, was incredibly trite. Michael (Robert Cohen) and Lena (Shauna Cairns) are supposedly celebrating their fifth anniversary, when they realize that their marriage isn't all it's supposed to be. Added to the problem of incompatibility, is a third person, Cor-

rinne (Janet Thomson) a former roommate of Michael's, who Lena suspects is trying to rekindle an old relationship. But it all works out in the end, when the misunderstanding is cleared up and Lena and Michael forget their plans for divorce and presumably live blissfully ever after.

Despite all its problems, due undoubtedly to the chaos within the Red and White Revue organization after key members left the staff in the planning stages of the play, there are some positive aspects of the performance.

The music was very nicely composed and the lyrics to the songs were excellently written. The trumpet player who was chronically off-key in the first half of the play should, in the future, pull up his socks or tighten his lips, whichever will do him most good.

Some of the members of the cast must be commended for their fine performances. Michael Wasserman, playing the gay designer, was completely relaxed in his role and received the most approval from the audience. Lorraine Crozen and Janet Thomson were the most successful singers and

Shauna Cairns displayed fine acting ability which somehow managed to transcend the poverty of her dialogue.

In general, there are a few criticisms of the play that can easily be corrected for future performances. To begin with, the chorus can try smiling a bit. It's rather disconcerting to see about a dozen people romping about the stage singing a happy song with somber looks on their faces. In the third scene, the song "Party" sounds almost sad, mainly because the cast, with preoccupied looks on their faces, fails to reflect the energy and movement that the song demands. The actors should take care not to let their cues for leading into a song become obvious to the audience.

Above all, the cast generally does not appear particularly excited about what they are doing. Perhaps this is due to opening night jitters or the amateurishness of the performance. Whatever it is, the cast should be reminded that their role is, in a sense, to seduce the audience. Nobody makes it on a half-hearted attempt.

Vaillancourt . . .

continued from page 3

I was never notified that students were dissatisfied with my teaching although there is a precedent in our Department for such consultation. A professor's teaching was publicly called into question by many of her students some years ago. These problems were discussed with the individual so that she could overcome the deficiency.

"I believe that the Promotions, Rehiring and Tenure Committee relied too heavily on the personal opinion of a few unrepresentative students when they 'evaluated' satisfaction with my teaching. They could have judged my teaching on the basis of the replies to the Political Science Department's own questionnaire handed in my classes at the end of term. The results indicate that my teaching is highly satisfactory. When asked to indicate whether they thought the teaching method was adequate, 49 students said yes, and only 8 said no . . . In terms of overall evaluation of my courses, 21 students said they had learned a great deal, 30 said they had learned a moderate amount, 4 said they had learned very little, and only one said he had learned nothing. While it is difficult to interpret student course evaluations, 'student dissatisfaction' is not apparent from this data. I can also provide the Dean's Advisory Committee with the results of my first term 1972-73 student evaluations . . . It is clear from these results that students continue to be highly satisfied with my teaching.

"Mr. Waller's letter states that 'classroom atmosphere,' 'content of courses' and 'examinations' convey an impression which the committee classified as unsatisfactory. This represents the Committee's "greatest reservation" and I presume the most important consideration in recommending that my contract not be renewed: "Impressions" about "content", exams, and classroom "atmosphere", based on nothing more objective than hearsay and the "inspection" of one single exam. I would have been happy to have provided the Committee with copies of all the examinations (15 to 20) I have given over the last three years and with all my reading lists, course outlines and library reserve lists had they been requested. I question whether the single pilfered exam which the committee had in its possession was at all representative of the examinations I have given. I have experimented with various forms and types of examinations. None to date seems to me to be completely satisfactory.

"My administrative participation in the "Department and the University" includes serving for two years as McGill's representative to the Interuniversity Consortium on Political Research. It was in this capacity and on my initiative that the OSIRIS statistical package now widely used by social science scholars at McGill, was purchased. I was a member of the Undergraduate Curriculum Committee and the Dissertation Committee in the Political Science Department for various periods of time. I have actively participated

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Cabral . . .

continued from page 4

of the Guinean peasants and workers are in an antagonistic contradiction with those of the Portuguese imperialists. This awareness of Cabral's enabled him to effectively develop the PAIGC into a mass-based movement ready to embark on a thoroughgoing revolutionary war, which began in 1963.

At every stage of the PAIGC development, Cabral's personal contribution has been clearly identifiable. For example, back in 1960 he established, in the Republic of Guinea, a school for guerrilla politics where the initial core of 1,000 guerrilla cadres was trained. It was these cadres who went about laying a solid guerrilla infrastructure throughout Guiné. With that infrastructure laid, the movement was able to move its headquarters inside Guiné by the middle of the 1960's.

Apart from being Secretary General of the PAIGC, Cabral was also the Commander of the People's Revolutionary Armed Forces (FARP), the military wing of the PAIGC. And although he spent most of his time co-ordinating the military and political operations of the movement inside Guiné, Cabral on occasion appeared at international forums to state the aims of the liberation struggle in Guiné. In this respect he

proved himself an effective proponent of the case of the Guinean people and cultivated an internationalist spirit. With regard to Western countries, he always made a clear distinction between the peoples of these countries and their imperialist governments. On the one hand, he distinguished between the almost unlimited military, financial, and political support given to Portugal by the governments of NATO countries (e.g. the \$436.5 million-plus which was given to Portugal by the U.S., supposedly in return for the use by the latter of the Azores as a military base) and, on the other hand, the moral and material support given by the peoples of these countries to the people of Guiné in their struggle against Portugal. Under the leadership of Cabral, the PAIGC had also cultivated warm and fraternal relationships with other liberation movements in Africa, Asia, and Latin America. In the Portuguese colonies, PAIGC has tight links with FRELIMO and the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA). Together, these three movements form an association called the Conference of Nationalist Organizations of the Portuguese Colonies (CONCP), which facilitates the sharing of information and co-ordinates joint representation abroad, both at international gatherings and through permanent missions. Similar operational co-operation takes place between the CONCP movements and the African National Congress (ANC) of South Africa, the South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO) of Namibia, and the Zimbabwe African People's Union (ZAPU). On occasions, Cabral presented joint statements on behalf of these six movements to the summit conferences of the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) and the conferences

of non-aligned states. PAIGC also maintains warm relations with the national Liberation Front (NLF) in South Vietnam and the Democratic Republic of Vietnam. This fraternal relationship has been expressed in the form of an exchange of missions. This was in no small measure due to the internationalist outlook of Amílcar Cabral as leader of the PAIGC. Thus, under Cabral's dynamic leadership the people of Guiné have pulled down the wall of isolation imposed on them by Portuguese imperialism and colonialism for nearly five centuries.

More important, however, are the achievements of the PAIGC in the area of social mobilization. In addition to liberating more than two-thirds of the country, the PAIGC has brought thousands of peasants into the political life of the Guinean society. Out of twenty ethnic groups, the PAIGC has been able to inculcate an impressive measure of national consciousness among the people. Through the daily hardship of the struggle, the people of Guiné were brought together into a common revolutionary structure, and began to develop a sense of common destiny.

It has been through the process of armed struggle and political mobilization that the peasantry has been enabled to transform its social attitude and concepts. In confronting new problems and attempting to resolve them, the peasantry has been enabled, in dialectical terms, to discard those beliefs of the past wherein metaphysical ideas explained the workings of the world. In this way, thousands of peasants were freed from economic, social, and psychic immobility. They have thus been engaged in a social and cultural transformation unique in its character vis-a-vis other parts of Africa.

On the economic front, the PAIGC has attempted to transform not only the mode but also the quality of production. Collective modes of production and diversification of agricultural products have been introduced and are being expanded in the liberated areas. Ground nut production, once imposed upon the peasantry by the Portuguese colonialists, is no longer the only cash crop. There is now an extensive production of rice and a variety of vegetables.

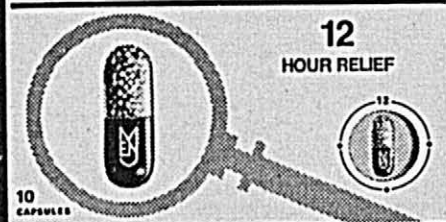
Similarly, thousands of peasants who for the last five centuries have been denied education are now attending communal schools set up by the PAIGC in the liberated areas. Communal dispensaries, clinics and hospitals are now also available to the peasants in these areas. The revolutionary character of the PAIGC activities becomes even clearer when we consider the fact that in every village there is a political executive council comprising five members, of whom no less than two must be women.

This socio-economic, cultural, and political transformation continues. And it is itself a living monument to a man who so single-mindedly dedicated his life to the service of his people. That man is Amílcar Cabral. In the minds of the Guinean people, and the anti-imperialist forces in Africa and the world over, he will live for ever. To these forces, his profound love for his people and his dedication to their service is not only a lofty exemplar but also a constant source of inspiration. Despite his death, the Guinean people will prosecute the revolution to the bitter end. The assassination of Mondlane and Sigauke did not stop the struggle of the people of Mozambique. And there is no reason whatsoever to believe that the assassination of Amílcar Cabral will stop the struggle of the people of Guiné.

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continued from page 1

released the minds of many people. The greatest capital is man." "The pyramids, the aqueducts of Rome, the Great Wall were all built before machines, but many experts refuse to admit this fact," she stated. "We must do it ourselves."

The realization of these psychological changes meant that the mechanization of agriculture in China became self-funding, with the idea that agriculture generate its own capital. According to Dr. Han, "the Great Leap Forward was a great triumph, rather than a failure," and placed agriculture on a different basis. The achievement of electrification for 85% of the population "is the most fantastic story in the world today. After all, Lenin said that electrification in the countryside is socialism."

"Unless we have these broad principles in mind," Dr. Han continued, "we are apt to go round and round reading books without understanding."

continued from page 5

in the executive committee that administers the social science statistical laboratory at McGill.

"I have requested to serve on the graduate admissions committee but Chairman Waller of the Political Science Department has never given me this opportunity. As far as attendance at department meetings in concerned, my record is excellent, much better in fact than that of most members of the Department."

"I have been at McGill for 3 years. I completed a quality dissertation, wrote a number of articles and book reviews and received more than \$25,000 in grants. By 'interest and inclination' I have made as much of a scholarly contribution as any other member of the Political Science Department during this time."

Vaillancourt believes that on the basis of her academic qualifications and the comparative methods of the Political Science Department, the decision not to recommend her for renewal is "arbitrary and based on non-academic considerations."

It is interesting to note that Waller refuses comment on the affair, because it is presently "out of the hands of his committee" while Dean Vogel also will not comment because it is not yet in the hands of his committee. With this secrecy on the part of university officials, it is perhaps understandable that the case will soon be appealed to the Quebec government.

Housman

"Shoulder the sky my lad, and
drink your ale".

*(Last Poems)***Shakespeare**

"For a quart of ale is a dish for
a king".

*(The Winter's Tale)***Borrow**

"Good ale, the true and
proper drink..."

*(Lavengro)***Browning**

"There they are, my fifty men
and women".

(One Word More)**poetic justice**

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Women teach men b'ball lesson

by brian zander

Despite starting an hour late, a standing-room-only crowd witnessed the McGill Redwomen Basketballers' victory over the Vert et Or of the Université de Sherbrooke by a 51-40 count. It was a hotly contested defensive battle that only broke loose in the final minutes as the "Super Squaws" extended their winning streak to five games, and ran their overall record to eight wins against just three losses.

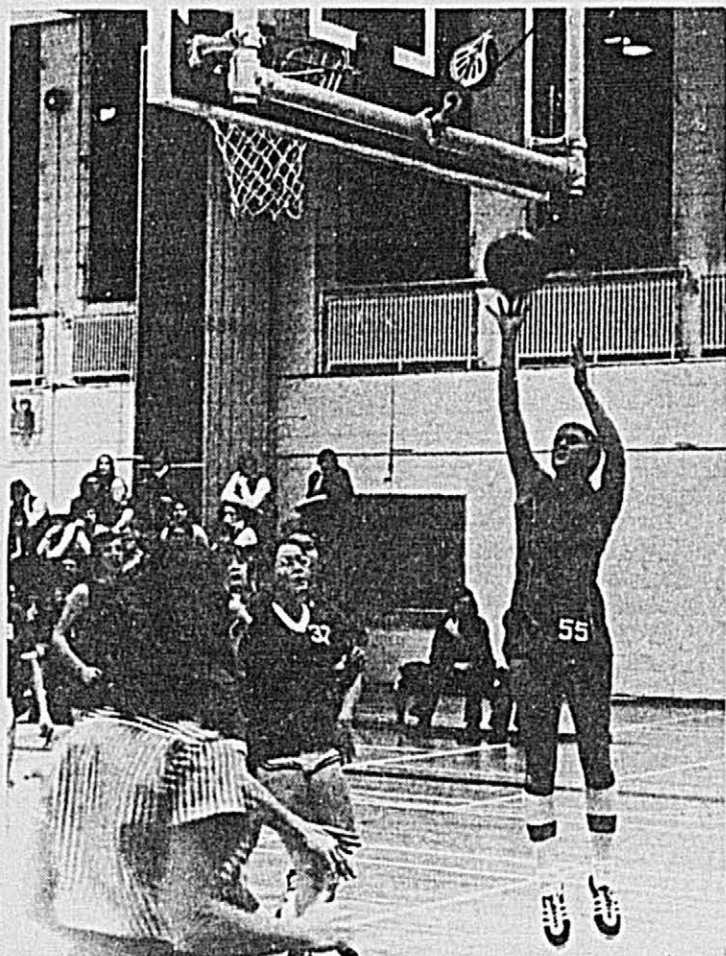
Unlike the Redmen of late, the

Redwomen displayed a classic ball control offense, passing constantly while looking for the good shot. The McGill victory was due in part to a tight defense which consistently stymied the Sherbrooke guard-to-centre pass. The Super Squaws were finally able to break the game open in the late stages, thanks to the razor-sharp passing of forward Louise Benoit, which completely demolished the Sherbrooke full-court press.

Individually, centre Janet

Evans turned in a no-less-than fantastic performance as she showed a knack for being in the right place at the right time, tallying a game high 15 points and pulling down nine rebounds. The backcourt dynamic duo of Sheila Clarke and Yolande Deschamps combined for 17 points and five steals, as well as some fine floor play.

The Redwomen, who now embark on a Toronto-bound road trip, continue to improve and look stronger game after game. For you sports fans who are looking for a winner to follow, the Super Squaws won't let you down.



Centre Janet Evans exhibits perfect form as she shoots over helpless Sherbrooke defenders.

daily photo by john robertson

"Red hots" drive towards playoffs

Several members of the Redmen basketball team were seen watching the women's game attentively from the sidelines, as they appeared to be taking notes on how the women handled the ball. The defending Quebec champions are coming off a win over Macdonald College and a disheartening loss to UQAM. Our "Red Hots", now 5-5, will try to put their newly acquired knowledge into action tonight as they face the "bombers" of Royal Military College at 8 o'clock in the Currie Gym. The last time the teams met, McGill pulled off a thrilling one point victory in the closing seconds. The "bombers" will be seeking revenge, but our "Red Hots" know that this is a must game if they hope to get into the playoffs. So in case you missed it, eight pm in the Currie Gym. Be there, for some exciting basketball action!

Sports



Floor hockey follies

by eliott pap

Heartfelt thanks go out to the Université de Sherbrooke women's basketball team. The Université de Sherbrooke WHAT? The Université de Sherbrooke WHO? What does that team have to do with intramural floor hockey? Well, if the readers read on, they will discover that there is a logical explanation for such a seemingly ridiculous association.

Let's go back in time, back, back to last Wednesday at 8:00 pm. That was the time when our vaunted Redwomen basketball team was to take to the floor to dribble and shoot against their Sherbrooke counterparts. However, as fate would have it, the Sherbrooke team was delayed in arriving due to some sort of transportation difficulty.

So picture this then, readers. Picture the Redwomen team with nothing to do but wait. Picture them walking into the other part of the gym where there are floor hockey games being played. Picture an erstwhile Daily reporter eagerly telling them about the finer points of this game known as floor hockey. Picture an erstwhile Daily reporter enjoying himself immensely. Picture an erstwhile Daily reporter wishing that the lovely ladies weren't all taller than he is. Nevertheless, the erstwhile reporter extends his heartfelt thanks to the Université de Sherbrooke women's basketball team for being late for their game.

And now it's time to return to floor hockey. The Gits clobbered the Phantoms 9-0. It goes without saying that the Phantoms are Artsmen, therefore I won't say it. Top scorers for the Gits were E. Salvatori with four and Jack Langer with three. Pierre Gobeil, although not prominent goal wise, showed that he has more moves than King's Transfer Vanlines while Michael Musacchio was solid on defence.

The next game saw the WFO's (no, I don't know what it stands for) defeat the Baltmazars 9-7. The third period in this one was wild and woolly as no less than 10 goals were scored with the

lead swaying back and forth. The big sniper for the winners was Robert Stefko with four.

The third game was a truly amazing bone-crushing barn-burner. The Epididimi and the Grads went at it tooth and nail before the Epidids popped in the game's only goal (Irwin Shonfeld) in the final period. The way both teams threw their bodies around with reckless abandon had my Redwomen companions shuddering with disbelief. "You have to be crazy to play this game," one remarked. Well, sweetheart, I guess McGill has a lot of crazy guys because this league has 26 teams!

The final game these eyes viewed had Education bouncing the Nads 4-1. This match was very well played although it wasn't quite as good as that 1-0 thriller. Eddie Stein led the Educators with two goals.

That's the report for this week. As one can tell I have a great time in the gym every Wednesday night. Anyone else can have this great time too, especially you ladies out there. Just come to the gym and ask for me. I will be glad to show you a good time. Hell, we might even watch a floor hockey game while we're at it.

Stomp that disc!

by antony ham pong

Absurd, isn't it? What else can you say about someone who jumps out of a plane at 3000 ft and expects to land on a 10 centimetre disc? But there must be some point behind it—if, after all, at least ten universities from Quebec and Ontario (including Brock, Carleton, Ottawa, SGWU and Loyola) are sending teams of jumpers to the third annual meet at St. Antoine des Laurentides this weekend.

Of course, it could be the 16 odd trophies supplied through the courtesy of Heidelberg, of Canadian Breweries, that make them want to do such weird things, but then again, I'm not one to speculate on the irrational behaviour of certain people.

I suppose you might have a fairly good chance of landing close if you just bailed out straight above the target and dive-bombed it. But the judge won't like

you for that. It's too messy, even if you hit the target. And there's the inherent disadvantage of not being around to collect the trophies. The more conventional method is to direct the plane along the windline through the target, then exit, allowing for wind speed.

Last year's winners from the McGill club included Fred Fenton and Wayne Newby, who respectively placed second in the novice and first in the intermediate classes. This year's senior team includes Newby and Bernard Schuchmann, the junior Eastern Canadian intercollegiate style champion. The junior team consists of Dan McCarty, Diane Beniusis, Marthe Vary and Antony Ham Pong. Good grief! How did I get myself suckered...?

I hope you realize that I'm just kidding. Skydiving is a very safe sport. After all, you can get hurt just crossing Sherbrooke Street.

Seriously, skydiving is the greatest sport in the world. You exit the plane and have the experience of your life, one that you will never forget, one that you will keep on having over and over. The sky is your element. The winds your playmate. They howl through your helmet. They whisper your name. Like the birds of the air you survey your lonely domain. Like an eagle you swoop, but no one dares challenge. The ground beckons like a siren, and you answer its call. You pull the ripcord and relinquish your flight. Glide down like a giant bird towards your distant rendezvous. Watch the ants on the target as they are transformed by some magical spell into people, perhaps the same spell which you are under. See the judge with his measuring tape. He doesn't need it, 'cuz you're gonna STOMP THAT DISC!

Boxing at McGill

In past months a few articles on boxing were published in the Daily. Students were asked if they would be interested in participating in a boxing program. Many were. Consequently, boxing is back at McGill after an absence of 12 years.

Boxing will be taught as an instructional course every Tuesday at 8 pm and Friday at 6 pm in the Wrestling Room. All interested persons are asked to register Thursday, January 25 and Friday, January 26 in the Currie Gym - Room G18, or contact D. Groleau at 768-8806.